



PUBLISHED DAILY AND TRI-WEEKLY BY
EDGAR SNOWDEN.

FRIDAY EVENING, NOVEMBER 8, 1878.

A colored man was on the greenback ticket in Philadelphia, but the white members of that party there, like the white republicans in the South whenever they put a colored man on their ticket in order to concentrate the colored vote, scratched him, and that, too, to such an extent that though their whole ticket was defeated, his vote was almost a fourth lower than that of any other man on it. Within the lines of the democratic party is the proper place for the colored people, and they will all be found there before the lapse of many years. That party does not think they are yet competent to fill important offices, and consequently does not promise them such, but the promises it does make to them it fulfills, as has been shown by innumerable instances, the more recent of which was the late appointment of six colored policemen by the democratic authorities of Memphis. It does not deceive them with false promises, and the late elections in the South, in which districts heretofore strongly republican have gone democratic, show that such a course is having its legitimate effect, and that the colored people are rapidly finding out who are their true friends. Before the war there was no ill feeling between the white and colored people of the South—the children played together, and the love for the mammy was only secondary to that for the mothers. There was no antipathy between them during the war, when the Confederate soldier entrusted his wife and children to the care of his colored people with as great a sense of security as if he left them under the protection of an entrenched camp. There is no real cause for the existence of any but the kindest feelings between them, and the cases of animosity that have occurred are traceable, in every instance, to the teachings of radical incendiaries. The southern white man understands the nature of his colored brother, and can make allowances for his short comings which would be impossible for a northern man to do; and the colored man, acting on this knowledge, always knows where to go for relief when in trouble. The solid South is certainly not favorable to a liquid North, but, so far as depends upon the colored vote, the indications are that it will remain solid for many years.

Leaving out of view the lack of wisdom exhibited by the passage of the silver bill, there can be no doubt now that something ought to be done with the silver now in the hands of the people, in order that it may be either withdrawn from circulation or be made good currency. Nobody wants to take the new legal tender dollar, nobody will take the subsidiary coin in larger quantities than five dollars, nor will they take the trade and Mexican dollars, except at a heavy discount, even though the former is worth considerably more than the legal silver dollar. The people received the trade and Mexican dollars, and the subsidiary coin, in good faith, and when they passed current, and it is no fault of theirs that they are not worth as much now as they were before the passage of the silver bill. A great deal of such money is in the hands of poor people, who, alarmed at the sad experience of the savings banks, have been keeping it in the legs of old stockings, but as the law is against them, as is always the case when there is anything to lose, they will have to bear their losses with the best grace they can. Their case we suppose is hopeless with regard to the Mexican dollar, but as the new dollar is a legal tender, as the trade dollar is worth intrinsically more than the legal tender silver dollar, and as the subsidiary coin is already legal tender to the amount of five dollars, a law authorizing their redemption in greenbacks or gold when presented at the Treasury in sums of fifty dollars, and prohibiting the reissue of all but the subsidiary coin, supplemented by the repeal of the silver bill, would prevent any further loss, and be the best legislation that could be adopted under existing circumstances.

That the radicals of the North, in their support of good money, and consequently of the strong side, in the recent elections were actuated solely by sound, common sense, and not by the laudable desire to preserve the honor and subserve the welfare of the country, is proved by the fact that whenever in the South a democrat was opposed by a greenbacker they voted for the latter, though they knew he was in favor of repudiating the honest debts of the Government, and of depreciating even the little money the people have. So, while we acknowledge the benefit the northern radicals have conferred upon the country by effectually quelling all movements looking toward a currency of irredeemable paper, we need not be too profuse in our praise, seeing that that benefit was only the secondary result of the accomplishment of their own selfish designs.

Tammany has sustained an overwhelming defeat, but not a fatal one, as the next election will show. The injury she has received is by no means as severe as that inflicted upon her by Tweed and his ring, and she not only recovered from that, but achieved a higher and more powerful position than ever before. The forty thousand republicans who assisted the bolters last Tuesday are too strong to play second fiddle to them all the time—they will want the offices themselves at the next election—and as soon as they withdraw their support Tammany will get her own again.

A jury in Washington, yesterday, gave a man a verdict for two hundred dollars damages for being called a thief. If every man in the country were to receive the same amount for the same reason, the adoption of the greenback idea would be left no longer to the choice of the American people, but would become a

matter of necessity in order that the requisite sum of money might be obtained.

The Elections.

The details of the election on Tuesday come in slowly. The most important feature of today's news is the reported defeat of Representative Waddell, democrat, in North Carolina, and of Representative Morrison in Illinois, and the success of Representative Acklen in Louisiana.

Later returns show that the Illinois Legislature is republican by a small majority—about six. The republicans carry the New Jersey Legislature by a handsome majority, but it does not elect a U. S. Senator.

The democratic majority in the next House is variously estimated from 7 to 12. The New York Herald's estimate is as follows: Democrats, 151; republicans, 130; greenbackers, 8. To be elected (California), 4.

The only State still to hold an election is California, whose congressional delegation is now equally divided. The probabilities are that the House will stand 142 republican to 151 democratic, a democratic majority of 9.

VIRGINIA.

In the First district Beale's majorities are: Prince William, 286; Stafford, 410; Spotsylvania, including Fredericksburg, 400. Critcher carries King George by 153 majority, and reports majority in Westmoreland, 600. Gloucester gives Round 46 majority, and four precincts in King and Queen gives him 114 majority. Indications from these reports are that Beale's majority will be 1,500.

Essence of [Official:—Beale, 630; Critcher, 630; Round, 630.]

The election in Frederick county passed off very quietly. The vote polled was light. Huntton's majority in Winchester 44, in the county 181, in town and county 225, the vote being, for Huntton 421, and Carter 196.

The following is the official vote of Fairfax county:—Centerville, Huntton, 24; Carter, 21; Cochrane, 0; Clifton, Huntton, 16; Carter, 38; Cochrane, 0; Arundell's, Huntton, 30; Carter, 1; Cochrane, 1; Baylis, Huntton, 13; Carter, 0; Cochrane, 0; Pallman's, Huntton, 41; Carter, 6; Cochrane, 0; Asotick, not in; Fairfax C. H., Huntton, 62; Carter, 0; Cochrane, 4; Vienna, Huntton, 36; Carter, 0; Cochrane, 2; Langley, Huntton, 52; Carter, 2; Cochrane, 0; Springfield, Huntton, 48; Carter, 0; Cochrane, 0; Thornton's, Huntton, 9; Carter, 1; Cochrane, 0; Thompson's, Huntton, 0; Carter, 6; Cochrane, 0; West End, no vote; Falls Church, Huntton, 66; Carter, 20; Cochrane, 0; Annandale, Huntton, 9; Carter, 4; Cochrane, 1; Dever's, no vote. Totals, Huntton, 418; Carter, 99; Cochrane, 8.

Lessons of the Democratic Defeat.
The Philadelphia Record says: "But for the impregnable position occupied by the democratic party in the southern States its financial heresies would have cost it dear in the loss of its majority in the House of Representatives."

The New York Herald says: "The democrats must see by this time the folly of encouraging the greenback movement, from which some of them, as Senator Thurman, hoped for important advantages. Not only has the silly and undemocratic surrender of so many democrats to the inflation and paper money swindle given the astute republicans an opportunity to grasp for themselves the sound and evidently popular policy of hard money, but the supposition of men like Mr. Thurman, that the greenback movement would cause losses to the republican party is so entirely fallacious that in fact the democrats have lost several districts and the control of at least two important States—Connecticut and New Jersey—by democratic votes drawn off into the greenback ranks. Had the democrats taken positive grounds in favor of a sound and honest currency, as many of their most prominent men—Senator Bayard, Gov. Seymour, Senators Kernan, Randolph and others—wished and urged, all the signs show that they would have made large gains in the late elections, besides securing the confidence of the country for the future. As their case stands they are a divided party, who can become harmonious and united again only by getting the currency question out of politics as quickly as possible, while the republicans have evidently recovered from their discouragement and are united and confident. We advise the democrats to unite to get the currency question out of politics; they have always blundered and lost with it, and they ought by this time to see that their safety as a party it ought to be settled as soon as possible."

The New York Tribune says: "The Union democrats of the war time are succeeded by the honest money democrats of to-day and the republican party has once more profited by their assistance. The advantages secured in this State, in Connecticut, Massachusetts and New Hampshire, in New Jersey and Pennsylvania, might, perchance, so far as the financial issue is concerned, have been acquired by the united republican vote, but their moral value is enhanced by the fact that in all of these States the bulk of the non-partisan vote and the votes of an influential class of moderate democrats have contributed to the republican achievement and rendered more certain their wholesome effect upon national politics. Of course, in spite of these achievements, the next Congress will be democratic, but the democratic majority in the House is reduced, not increased, while in the Senate it will be subject to restraints within its own party that will prevent serious harm."

Letter from Louisa.

[Correspondence of the Alexandria Gazette.]
LOUISA COURT HOUSE, Nov. 7.—The several precincts of the county give Newman, greenbacker, a majority in the county of 270, which is a real disgrace to Louisa. The vote was as follows: Mechanicsville, Johnston, 37; Newman, 10; May's Store, Johnston, 71; Newman, 0; Troutman's, Johnston, 40; Newman, 17; Bell's Cross Roads, Johnston, 25; Newman, 71; Louisa C. H., Johnston, 95; Newman, 119; Terrell's Store, Johnston, 7; Newman, 51; Thompson's Cross Roads, Johnston, 31; Newman, 54; Quaker, Johnston, 41; Newman, 107; Frederick's Hall, Johnston, 47; Newman, 79; Centerville, Johnston, 24; Newman, 40; Shelton's Mill, Johnston, 19; Newman, 80; Jackson, Johnston, 11; Newman, 97; Bampas's, Johnston, 32; Newman, 52. All true conservatives are rejoiced at the noble old hero's [Gen. Johnston's] triumph in the district. It must be gratifying to Louisa to know that she is the only county that voted against the great Johnston—admired and loved by the whole world. I am sorry to report this disgrace of Louisa. But with a hurrah for Old Joe I close.

ENGLISH GIRLS AS PEDESTRIANS.—A correspondent writes from the lake regions of Scotland as follows: There are also quite a number of pedestrians who are spending a month in exploring the Highlands. We pass these frequently on the road, and they make a sort of picnic trip of it, carrying knapsacks. The English girls are great walkers, and they diverge from the stage roads and make excursions to the mountains. There was a party of young English girls at the hotel who have walked over one hundred miles during the past seven days.

Their rosy cheeks and the firmness of their tread, as well as the substantial shoes they wear, with heels where nature requires them to be for use and comfort, indicates an ability to walk ten times that distance if they wished it. American girls are generally poor walkers, and it will soon be as difficult to find an American lady who can walk more than twenty minutes without complaining of fatigue as it is to find a female walker in China. They pay too much attention to the shape and make of their boots for pedestrian walkers. My young companions have had some good experience in walking and will return capital walkers.

True friendship is lasting; so are Dealham's Clothing.

Foreign News.

A body of Bulgarians, numbering 4,000, has burned fourteen villages in the district of Demotica. The Porte has sent a note to Prince Labassoff pointing out the fact that the Russians are powerless to repress the Bulgarian movements. In another note to Prince Labassoff the Porte discusses the non-evacuation of Turkish Territory by the Russians.

The Rhodope insurrection has received a fatal blow by the assassination of Omar Aga, one of its most influential leaders, by Kara Yussuf, a former leader, who had been disgraced for plundering.

Omar Aga's death produced such disorganization that the majority of the leaders dismissed their bands to their homes.

It seems certain that several thousand former Russian soldiers and officers have been permitted to volunteer and start for Afghanistan.

The Porte is concentrating 40,000 men between Mitrovitz and Kostendil. The Porte has sent a circular to the Powers, setting forth important reasons for not convoking Parliament this year, but declaring that the Sultan is resolved to maintain the new constitution.

It is rumored that the advisability of summoning the British Parliament earlier than usual was discussed in yesterday's Cabinet Council.

The released Fenian Ahern, who is permitted, because of feeble health, to remain in Great Britain and visit Ireland.

The Home Rule Confederation has arranged a series of demonstrations in the large towns of Great Britain, commencing at Birmingham and Wolverhampton. Mr. Parnell, member of Parliament for Meath, will be chief speaker.

It is believed the adoption by a vote of 160 to 70 in the Lower House of the Austrian Reichsrath yesterday of the address in reply to the speech from the throne will secure the assent of the Austrian members of the delegations to an additional credit for accomplishing the occupation of Bosnia; but at the same time commits them to record a vote of want of confidence in Count Andrássy's foreign policy.

The object of the present protestant movement is the establishment of a custom union in Eastern Europe, under the leadership of Germany, against Western Europe, especially England. Prince Bismarck has sent a circular to the federal governments, asking their consent to the appointment of a commission with a view to an increase of tariff.

Professor Leopold von Rauko, the historian, is better. He is now expected to survive.

A Berlin dispatch yesterday declared that the negotiations between Germany and the Vatican cannot succeed unless the agitation of the Centre party against the government be interdicted by ecclesiastical authority. The Germania to-day describes the announcement as a fresh declaration of war against the Catholic party.

The Ministers of Commerce and War of France have come to an agreement for the partition of the Exhibition building. The southern portion will revert to the army for a parade ground and depository for stores, while the northern portion will serve for an industrial and decorative art museum, the grounds between it and the river remaining in their present condition.

After a long and animated debate, and many calls to order, the French Chamber of Deputies yesterday declared the election of M. Paul de Cassagnac invalid.

An ex-soldier in Madrid has attempted to assassinate General Bregua, formerly Minister of War. The General was uninjured. The would-be assassin was arrested.

LATER.

LONDON, Nov. 8.—The weather is cold and wet. Telegrams from Northern and Eastern Europe announce heavy snow falls. The Apennines and Black Forest are covered and the Swiss passes are blocked with snow. In France the rivers are very high. The Seine threatens an inundation.

LONDON, Nov. 8.—Messrs. Kollerig, Moller & Co., commission merchants at No. 134 Fenchurch Street E. C. have failed. Their liabilities are 650,000 dollars.

PARIS, Nov. 8.—Count Schouvaloff was one of the passengers on the Russian Imperial Yacht Livadia which was swamped and subsequently thrown on rocks while on the passage from Livadia to Odessa. He like the Grand Duke Sergius and the other passengers was rescued without injury.

LONDON, Nov. 8.—A special dispatch to the Times from Paris says: "The health of the Czar is becoming more and more unsatisfactory and causes great anxiety. Count Schouvaloff has left Livadia for London, the state of the Emperor's health not now permitting a solution to be decided upon concerning the pending political difficulties."

General Grant died with the King of Portugal on the 1st inst. The palace was gayly thronged with flags and the day was a festive throughout the city. His reception by the King was very cordial. His Majesty offered the General the highest decoration of knighthood known to the kingdom. General Grant thanked the King, but said that he was compelled to decline the honor, as the laws of the United States made it impossible for an officer to wear decorations, and although he was not now in office, he preferred to respect the law. He thanked His Majesty heartily for the honor intended. King Luis then offered him a copy of his translation of "Hamlet" into Portuguese, which General Grant accepted with many thanks.

PESTH, Nov. 8.—Count Andrássy presented the budget to the delegations yesterday. The expenditure for 1879 is estimated at 94,751,715 florins being 3,000,000 florins less than the preceding budget.

LONDON, Nov. 8.—The subscriptions to the Glasgow fund for the relief of impoverished shareholders in the City of Glasgow Bank have reached \$90,000.

Rape, Trial and Lynching.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Nov. 8.—At noon Wednesday, the trial of Hemp Neal, charged with having committed a rape on Mrs. Saloma Hann near Clarksville, Ark., was held. Mrs. Hann appeared in court and identified Neal. She is a small delicate woman, while Neal is a big brawny fellow of nearly two hundred. Mrs. Hann said he knocked her down while she was holding her two little children in her arms, whom he had taken up, hoping they would save her. She was terribly bruised about the face and neck. The evidence was conclusive, and at the close of the trial Neal was returned to jail. During the night a party of masked men broke into the jail, overpowered the guards, took Neal out and hung him.

COURT OF APPEALS.—Appeal refused to a decree of the Circuit Court of Wythe county, pronounced on the 25th of September 1878, in the case of Harkroder and his vs. Snavely and his.

Jones vs Commonwealth. From Corporation Court of Danville. Submitted.

Trodden vs Commonwealth. Set for 14th November, 1878.

Alexandria City vs Washington and Lee University. Passed.

Williams & Co. vs Barksdale. Dismissed. Steptoe vs Flood's administrator. Passed. Glazebrook's administrator vs Gilliam and his. Passed.

Fuller vs Commonwealth and his. Dismissed. Stamper's administrator vs Garnett, & Co.—Set for December 8, 1878.

PARENTS AND GUARDIANS ATTENTION.—Children's Overcoats from \$3 to \$18, at Katzenstein, 310 7th street, Washington, D. C.

News of the Day.

J. Parson Crane, republican candidate for Congress in the Fifth district of Maryland, has served a notice of contest on Dr. Eli J. Hauke, who will get the certificate of election.

Thirty ocean steamers are at New Orleans to carry off a portion of the cotton crop. A large number of sailing vessels are also in port, and the city is assuming its usual winter aspect.

Governor Colquhoun's message to the Georgia Legislature shows that the finances of the State are in a very satisfactory condition. The balance in the treasury on October 1st was \$205,789.

At the solicitation of ex-Gov. Fletcher, of Missouri, the President has pardoned Henrichhoffen, Engler, Bernerker, Ernest and Hardaway, the last of the men who were convicted as participants in the St. Louis whiskey ring frauds.

In response to a requisition from the Governor of Kentucky Gov. James D. Porter, of Tennessee, yesterday issued a warrant to Thos. C. Gathiff, agent for Kentucky in Whiteley county, of that State, authorizing the arrest of J. C. Rogers, John Rogers, James Caywood and Wm. Caywood, the alleged murderers of Edward Jackson, who are now said to be running at large in Tennessee. The warrant was forwarded by yesterday's mail.

The case of the United States government against Samuel J. Hilden was up in the United States District Court at New York, yesterday. Mr. J. S. Sykes, vice president of the Chicago and Northwestern Railroad, appeared, but failed to bring the books of the company with him. A dispute as to the company, at Chicago, president of the company, at Chicago, was explained, that he had declined to produce any books in court, but had tendered permission to examine them fully in his office. The case was adjourned.

An address has been issued by the new Mormon women of Salt Lake City, addressed to Mrs. Hayes and the women of the western States, complaining that, though polygamy has existed for thirty years, the government has never enforced the existing laws against it, and asserting that more of these unallowed alliances have been consummated in the past year than ever before. They ask the women of the United States to petition for the repression of this evil and to delay the admission of Utah until polygamy is exterminated.

Capt. Condon, the pardoned Fenian, accompanied by a committee of Irish American citizens, called on the President yesterday to thank him for the executive influence exerted in his behalf which secured his release from a British prison, thus restoring him to liberty. The President remarked that he was happy to see Capt. Condon; hoped he would soon recover his health, and made particular inquiry about the members of his family, with whom, it seemed, he was acquainted. Capt. Condon also called on the Secretary of State, to express his thanks for the interest manifested by the Secretary in his behalf.

The New York Grave Robbery.

The New York News of last evening gives the following particulars of the robbery of the vault of the late A. T. Stewart:

The robbers were evidently accompanied by a two horse wagon, which stood on the blighted street side of the churchyard, about seventy five feet from Second avenue between midnight and daylight, and had with them an Indian-looking bag. To the vault, which is about 100 ft. from the five coffins. One was that of a child, the next that of a small sized person. These came one marked "Climax," buried in 1836. This box was nearly gone, and the thieves in stepping over it had crushed it and exposed the bones. Then there was a well preserved box, upon which the oaken box containing the remains of Mr. Stewart rested.

In opening this, they first unscrewed the lid, and then knocked out the foot end. This gave them the lead coffin to operate on, and with a knife they opened this, commencing at the foot, and after having started it, tore it open by main force.

The casket was now in sight. The stench must have been terrible, and it is thought that some undertaker, medical student or other person accustomed to handling bodies, must have been in the job, otherwise they could not have stood it. The gold plated ornaments of the casket were very much discolored.

The casket was opened, the screw driver or knife having evidently been used to force it open. The body was then exposed to view, and must have been in a fearful state of decomposition, notwithstanding the fact that it was in an air tight receptacle, for the linings were very much saturated and discolored, and the bottom of the casket was filled with a dark colored viscous fluid which had gone through into the leaden covering.

The theory is that the remains were then lifted out and placed in an India rubber bag. No stains were found upon the grass or the railing, as would have been the case had it been in an ordinary bag. It must then have been taken to some place prepared for it, as it could not have been kept about a house.

Mr. Stewart was buried on the 13th of April, 1876, and his remains were hermetically sealed, so that it was reasonable to suppose that they would have been in a comparatively good state of preservation, but the condition of the coffin shows that such was not the case. There could have been but one object in the spoliation, and that was the hope that a reward would be offered for their return. In order that the remains of any decomposed person could not be sent and the reward claimed the solid silver plate on the coffin was taken by the thieves.

HISTORY OF THE CORSET.—The corset had its origin in Italy, and was introduced from that country into France by Catherine de Medici. Mary Stuart and Diane Poitiers did not, however, follow the fashion, but it was admitted by all the ladies of the French court that it was indispensable to the beauty of the female figure, and was, therefore, adopted by them.

The corset was in those days in its infancy, and it is assumed more of the rough character of a knight's cuirass. The frame was entirely of iron, and the velvet which decorated the exterior hid a frightful and cumbersome machine. This state of things, so detrimental to health and the cause of so much personal inconvenience, not to say torture, could not last long, and the artizans of those days contrived to give more pliability and lightness to the metal, and prepared the way by degrees for whalebone. But, as reformers are always slow, the old iron continued to clasp the warm hearts of the fair wearers for a long time in its embrace, and even contrives to the present day, under the name of bass—and who can blame its pertinacity? The corset found favor in the eyes of Louis XIV. In the following reign the corset was threatened with banishment from the toilet. Fashion took a rural and simple turn, and was almost guided by the taste of Bocheur, in whose pictures many of the court celebrities figure as shepherds and shepherdesses. But the painter departed, and fashion returned to the prim eccentricities of the former times. During the revolution the corsets were again forgotten, and under the directory it was completely interdicted by the fashionable world. The belles of the day took a classic turn, the Roman dress—the toga, sandal, &c. The empire decried the classic fashion, but without taking the corset in favor. High waists were in vogue, and a mode revealed a taste certainly the reverse of prudery. With the fall of the empire fell also the waist, and then came also, as a necessity, the return to the corset.—London City Journal.

For fine Underwear see Dealham, 62 King street.

Virginia News.

R. H. Shotton, of Orange county, has been convicted of involuntary homicide and sentenced to \$1,000 fine.

Rev. W. W. Walker, who resigned the rectory of the Ambret parish on account of ill health, has recovered. Rev. Mr. Mason has declined the call to fill the existing vacancy.

Holt Wilson, esq., an officer of the Exchange National Bank, of Norfolk, and formerly editor of the Norfolk Journal, Petersburg Appeal and other papers in Virginia, died in Portsmouth yesterday.

The Culpeper Times says:—"It was talked on the streets this morning that a man named John Nalle, colored, was terribly shot in the back and abdomen last night, while in the act of stealing corn from the field of Mr. P. C. Smith. Report says there were four in the gang, but the other three escaped unhurt. Nalle's wound, it is said, may prove fatal."

The Charlottesville Jeffersonian says:—"A party from this vicinity, consisting of Major Mason, Capt. J. N. C. Stockton, Mr. John Watson and Mr. William Randolph, passed two days on a partridge hunt in Nelson county last week, killing 169 partridges. Fifty five, nearly one third, were shot by Mr. John Watson, of the firm of George & Watson, of Charlottesville.

The Loudoun Mirror says:—"A setter dog was brought some days ago, by Mr. C. L. Pollock, from Warrenton to this place, via Alexandria and Washington, on the cars, and after remaining here several days, the dog began to pine for his native haath, as subsequent events proved. On Thursday night of last week he took his departure, and on Saturday morning following was seen at his old home. He had never been away from it before, and as his trip over was made by rail, it is somewhat remarkable how he found his way back—but such is the instinct of canines."

Dr. Luchman Tyler, of Richmond, a son of President John Tyler, was married on the 23d inst., to Miss Georgia, daughter of John W. Powell, of Richmond. On Dr. Tyler's arrival in Washington, a few days previous to his marriage, he was taken violently ill with congestive chills. His friends in Richmond were notified and Miss Powell and her parents went to Washington. Although the doctor could not sit up in bed, he insisted upon being married, and after a little it was decided that it was best his wishes should be complied with. During the ceremony he remained conscious, but when it was over sank back exhausted, but is now supposed to be recovering.

The Norfolk correspondent of the New York Herald says:—"Further intelligence from the election riot in Princess Anne county last night shows that the negroes, who are largely in the majority near Kempville, assembled in a large body in the village during the day and were violently harangued by two notorious incendiary speakers—Willis Hodges and Noah Lamb—and all their bitter feelings were stirred up against the whites. Soon after the meeting the negroes began to arm themselves with pistols and shot guns, and after the close of the polls a difficulty occurred in front of the old hotel between a gentleman and a negro, in which each were joined by their friends, the blacks outnumbering the whites by at least five to one, the whites being entirely unarmed and unprepared for any difficulty. The negroes commenced firing, and Colonel W. Triggs, of Bay-side, was shot through the thigh. The whites present were quickly reinforced, and the negroes retired, but in a few minutes returning to the contest, charged in a body with a regular war yell. The charge was met by the whites with a brisk fusillade of pistol shots. Sheriff Whitehurst arrived and appealed to the negroes to retire, and in response another grand charge was made, the negroes yelling and firing their pistols as they advanced. The whites stood their ground and returned the fire with effect. The negroes stood one volley and then broke like sheep. One negro by the name of Thomas Eliot, living two miles from Kempville, and who had on a previous occasion, been conspicuous in a difficulty with the whites, was mortally wounded. Four other negroes were badly wounded, whose names are Abram Elliott, Irving Griffin, Eliza White and Willis Stevens. Everything was quiet this morning, but the negroes who possess arms are in a very bad state of mind, and a slight difficulty may produce another outbreak. No arrests had been made up to the latest accounts."

Attempted Murder and Suicide.

Intelligence was received in this city yesterday by the family of Mr. Henry Judik, an extensive cattle dealer, residing on West Lombard street, of the suicide of his son-in-law, Wm. Sawyer, after attempting the murder of his brother Benjamin, at their residence in Decatur, Illinois. Mr. Sawyer married Miss Judik several years ago, and her death occurred at her home in Illinois. Her husband accompanied the remains to Baltimore and then returned to Illinois, where he married a second time. A telegram from Decatur gives the following account of the tragic occurrence: "One of the most terrible tragedies that has ever occurred in this county took place at ten o'clock yesterday at W. & B. Sawyer's oil mill, William and Benjamin Sawyer, who have for years been partners in the running of the oil mill, were in their office talking over their business affairs. An old transaction, about which they had disagreed for some time, came up in the course of the conversation, and some warm words were used. J. M. Ham, the bookkeeper, came in, and soon after he entered William Sawyer stepped to the desk, as he said, to get a bank book of papers for the purpose of going out to settle up some accounts. A moment later the crack of a pistol startled Ham and Benjamin Sawyer, the latter of whom was sitting in a chair in the east end of the office, the desk being in the west end. Both gentlemen saw at once that William was aiming his shots at Benjamin, and two more shots followed in quick succession, the last one taking effect in the head of the last named. He at once started to leave the office to escape further shots, and as he stepped out into the large room of the mill he fell, with his head bleeding profusely. Wm. Sawyer at once left the office and passed down an invisible stairway to the basement of the building and then went out at a west door. After crossing the threshold he placed the revolver, a large sized Colt's navy, to his head and sent an ounce bullet crashing through his right temple, which rendered him unconscious and caused blood to flow from his mouth, and brains to ooze from the wound. He was carried to his house, where he died in ten minutes without having said a word. A coroner's jury this evening returned a verdict of suicide. Ben Sawyer received an ugly scalp wound, which is considered very dangerous by the physicians. He may live two weeks. Both men are well advanced in years, the deceased being 55 years old and the wounded brother 60 or more. The firm was in a flourishing condition and was widely known throughout the West and East. They did a business of \$150,000 per annum, and were worth nearly \$100,000. The quarrel was about an old settlement involving \$300. It is thought by some people that William was partially insane when he shot at his brother, and filled with remorse when he killed himself. The city is greatly excited over the occurrence. The deceased leaves a wife. Benjamin is unmarried."—Baltimore Gazette.

"Give us a rest" cried a bootblack from the gallery of our Opera House, to a party in the audience who had been coughing during the greater part of the performance. "Use Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup," shouted another urchin. Exchange.

REMEMBER THIS.—Men's Overcoats from \$5 to \$50, at Katzenstein, 310 7th street, Washington, D. C.

Ex Gov. Chamberlain Indicted.

New York, Nov. 8.—A special from Columbia, S. C., says: "The Grand Jury of this [Richland] county, in its general presentments to-day, returned true bills against ex-Governor D. H. Chamberlain, Financial Agent H. H. Kington, now a resident of New York; ex-Comptroller John L. Neagle, at present in Columbia, and C. P. Leslie, formerly Land Commissioner, whose whereabouts are unknown, charging them with swindling the State in their capacity as Land Commissioners during the administration of Governor Scott in 1870. At the time the fraud was committed Chamberlain was Attorney General of the State, and, as was asserted to the Grand Jury, the leading conspirator. His colleagues in the swindle have betrayed him, and the whole evidence, as given by Neagle, who was his confidant in the transaction, proves that the commission bought a tract of land known as 'Hillside Swamp' for \$12,000 and sold it to the State, by virtue of their authority as Land Commissioners, for \$150,000, of which amount Mr. Chamberlain realized the lion's share. The whole evidence is conclusive, and was obtained a week or two ago, but prudently held sub rosa for fear of campaign purposes. Chamberlain has been retained to secure the suit of the creditors versus the Greenville and Columbia Railroad here as counsel for the bondholders in the United States District Court. If he voluntarily meets the summons no executive action will be taken; if not, a requisition upon Gov. Robinson will be issued." Mr. Chamberlain left New York city for Washington last evening.

During Robbery.

New York, Nov. 8.—Johnson's jewelry store in Eighth avenue, between Fifth and Sixth streets, was robbed last evening of two thousand dollars worth of clocks and watches in the presence of a large number of passers by. Shortly after six o'clock two men entered the store, one closed the door while the other kept in their places, with a revolver. Mr. Johnson, the proprietor, his clerk and a customer. Two others then smashed the large plate windows and placed in two bags the stock exposed. While they were thus occupied the others, armed with pistols, ordered the passers by to move on. The property having been packed up the thieves, still protected by their companions, moved quickly to a butcher's cart in waiting, at the corner, and drove rapidly away. The two who had kept possession of the store, receiving a preconcerted signal, turned on the throng and fired their pistols in the air. A stampede of the people followed and the thieves all made good their escape.

As Shore.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 8.—The Signal Corps Station, Rochester, N. Y., reports to the Chief Signal officer at 11:20 a. m., as follows: "The schooner Winchester, of Port Hope, with a cargo of coal from Oswego to Therowell, Ont., ashore five miles west of Charlotte, N. C., is considerably damaged. The crew of six men was rescued by the life saving crew of Charlotte."

The Signal Corps Station, Oswego, N. Y., reports to the Chief Signal officer at 11:45 a. m.: "The schooner Speedwell, Captain James E. Wart, lumber laden,